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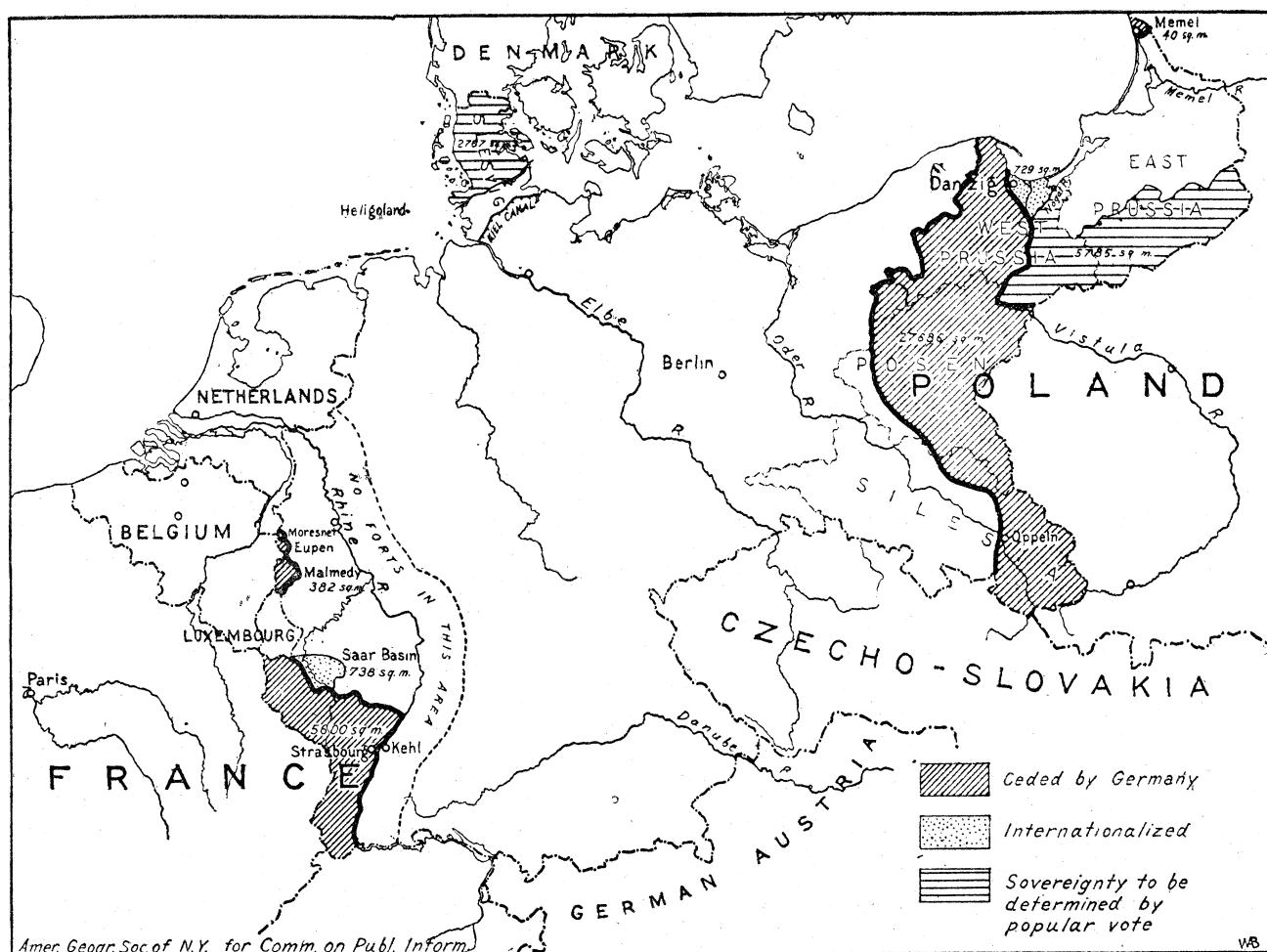
heavy shelling, cement trenches quite white, main roads excellent, a railroad in operation; few cattle. Remarkable thing, France tilling her fields again undismayed.

"Sleepy; a little nap, must not again. Over Doullens at 4:26, pot-holes and trenches filled with water, some filled again with soil by the thrifty farmers and under cultivation. Sighted the small machine with our two friends straight ahead at 4:37, a spot, a dragon-fly, an aeroplane. We are over Amiens, over the Cathedral at 4:39. Closer to the ground, many great cannon along the roads; passing our friends, signal them at 4:44. Farmhouse with trenches in back yard. Plane of visibility wider; we mount. Evidences of the magic physician, the Spirit of France, healing the fever-marked earth back to life and health, increase. The earth seems perfectly level. At 5:04 we are 1,800 metres high; to the east the strings of roads tie up into knots of villages as far as the eye can see; practically every foot of land now under some form of cultivation. It is 5:08, we are mounting, we are in a cloud, no earth, cooler around our feet; at 5:12 we are up 2,300 metres, over Clermont;

earth again, still trenches, moisture congeals on windows; we are going 150 kilometres an hour. At 5:17 over Creil, excellent view of the winding Oise climbing into the sun at our right. Old trenches and pot-holes, some under cultivation. At 5:27 over Montmorency, the Casino and pretty little Lake d'Enghien. At 5:30 see beautiful towers of Sacré-Coeur on Montmartre, the Eiffel Tower. We are skirting Paris; the Bois de Boulogne, Seine, St. Cloud, Neuilly, all in plane of view; over Versailles at 5:43; begin to descend at 5:44. We are on the ground at 5:30, 'arrived' and waiting for the manager and the nurse, due in the little machine an hour later." There are no more notes.

At seven o'clock we were all on our way prosaically sliding along in a Hotchkiss limousine, trying as best we could to sense the things we had seen, the meaning of it all, just sliding happily along into Paris, thinking of the fun of telling our less fortunate friends all about it. But the note-maker of the party knows that the thing can't be told, so what's the use?

## EUROPE AS REMADE BY NEW TREATY



The preceding map indicates the alterations in the map of Europe which ratification of the treaty as presented to the Germans on May 7th will bring. As for the boundaries of Germany, they, according to an official statement from Paris, will approximately be as follows:

Present boundary with Holland; with Belgium east of neutral Moresnet and along the eastern boundary of Kreise, of Eupen and Malmedy; the present frontier with Luxemburg; the frontier with France of 1870, *i. e.*, the eastern boundary of Alsace-Lorraine, with reservations as regards the Saar Basin; the present frontier of Switzerland: frontier of 1914 with Austria to the angle east of Neustadt.

The new frontier with Poland runs thence northward, passing west of Oppeln to the most southerly point of Posania (Posen), thence to the western boundary of Posania to the river Bartsch; thence from the River Bartsch to a point about ten miles east of Glogau; thence from the boundary of Posania northeast to southwest of Lissa; thence northeast to west of Kopniz (45 miles southwest of Posen).

#### Defines Prussian Line

Thence the line will run north along the line of lakes and crossing the River Warthe to meet the boundary of Posania, eight miles west-northwest of Birnbaum; thence east-northeast to the River Netze; thence up the River Netze to the bend eight miles southwest of Schneidemuhl; thence west of Schneidemuhl; thence northeast about five miles west of Schneidemuhl-Konitz Railway and passing east of Schlochau to a point about three miles northwest of Kopnitz. Then it will run north to the old boundary of West Prussia, which it follows to a salient five miles southeast of Lauterburg; thence north to meet the Baltic about eight miles west of the old boundary of West Prussia.

The new boundary of East Prussia (with reservations for plebiscites) leaves the Baltic and runs southwest up the river Nogat and thence south up the river Vistula to about twelve miles southwest of Marienwerder; thence generally east to the former boundary; thence southeast to the former boundary south of Neidenburg; thence from the former boundary to the river Niemen; thence from the river Niemen to a point near Nidden and thence west by north to the Baltic.

#### Outlines Allenstein Area

Boundary areas for plebiscites between the boundary of East Prussia defined above and the Marienwerder area. A line running from a point on the Nogat, southwest of Elbing, eastward to the old western boundary of East Prussia and then to the latter boundary southward. The Allenstein area: The old western boundary of East Prussia on the west and then a line running generally east-northeast to include Regierungsbezirk, Allenstein, and Kreisgletzko; Sarr Basin, northern boundary, if from the French frontier, west of Merzig, a line east by north to a point five miles north of St. Wendel. The eastern boundary runs thence southeast to pass east of Homburg and then south to the French frontier south of Zwiebrucken, so as to pass west of that place.

Areas for plebiscite in Schleswig, between the present Danish frontier and a line running through Flensburg Fjord, south of Tondern and north of the island of Sylt; from a point on the Baltic coast about eight miles east by north from Flensburg, southwest to a point about fifteen miles southwest of Flensburg, thence northwest to Scholmer Au, just east of Scholm; thence from Scholmer Au to the coast; thence south of the islands of Fohr and Amrum in the North Sea; along the course of the Schlei, thence south of Schleswig to Reider Au, then down the stream, but passing east and south of Friedrichstadt before meeting the Eider, which it follows to the sea.

#### Limits of Danzig

Boundaries of the free city of Danzig: On the east, from the Baltic to the junction of the Nogat and the Vistula, the

boundary of East Prussia as previously described. On the south and west, the River Vistula, northward to about fifteen miles southeast of Danzig; thence west by south for about sixteen miles; thence west northwest for about eight miles to Lonkenen Ze; thence to Pollenziner; thence northeast for about twelve miles to about seven miles southwest of Danzig; thence north, passing east of Oliva; thence northeast, passing between Koliebken and Zoppot, to the Baltic, about nine miles north-northwest of Danzig.

#### Germany's Boundaries

Section II, of the treaty, as summarized, in its first paragraph, thus defines the boundaries of Germany under the cessions required:

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 5,600 square miles, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxemburg and Holland totalling 382 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,686 square miles. East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia; forty square miles north of the River Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 729 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 738 square miles between the western border of the Rhenish Palatine of Bavaria and the southeast corner of Luxemburg. The Danzig area consists of the "V" between the Nogat and the Vistula rivers made by a "W" by the addition of a similar "V" on the west, including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of Lat. 53 Deg. 3 min. 5,785 square miles, is to have its nationality determined by popular vote as is to be the case in part of Schleswig, 2,787 square miles.

### CHRONOLOGY OF TREATIES OF PEACE

1918.

November 11—The Armistice signed.

December 4—President Wilson sailed for France.

December 13—President Wilson arrived at Brest.

1919.

January 18—Georges Clemenceau, elected chairman of Peace Conference.

January 21—Conference adopted a proposal for Russian factions to discuss the Russian situation.

January 24—Plan for a league of nations concurred in and committee appointed to draw up a covenant.

January 30—Conference accepted a plan of mandatories for colonies and backward nations.

February 14—League of Nations commission reported on the covenant prepared.

February 15—President Wilson sailed for America.

March 13—President Wilson rearived at Brest.

March 26—Council divided into two bodies, the Council of Four and a council of foreign ministers.

April 7—President Wilson summoned the "George Washington" to come to Brest.

April 11—At a plenary session the conference adopted the report of the International labor legislation committee.